

Go to the city council meeting tonight and tell the council your opinion on the water supply question

UNLESS she gets stuck
in the Rubicon
Italy will declare war in a few minutes.

The Evening Herald

BOTH
Syracuse.

Jekyl and Hyde
might find grounds
for libel action at

TRIBUNE-CITIZEN,
Vol. 26, No. 56.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

THE EVENING HERALD
VOL. 5, NO. 42.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT VOTES GOVERNMENT POWER TO PROCEED WITH WAR

ACTION REGARDED
EQUIVALENT TO
A FORMAL
DECLARATION

Wild Applause Greets Salan-
dra as He Presents Request
for Power to Incur Expense
of National Conflict.

FULL STATEMENT OF
DEMANDS ON AUSTRIA

Left German's Ally Little but
Her Flag and National An-
them Had Concessions Been
Made.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)
Paris, May 20, 1915 (12 noon).—Reports have been received here from Rome that the Italian chamber of deputies, by virtually a unanimous vote today granted full powers to the minister of war.

Rome, May 19, 1915 (12 p. m.), via Paris, May 20, 9:30 a. m.—The minimum demands made upon Austria in behalf of Italy by Foreign Minister Sonnino were:

"First, the cession of the entire province of Trent (part of the Austrian Tyrol) according to the frontier of the kingdom of Italy in 1811.

"Second, eastern Friuli comprising Maloneketh, Plesio, Tolmino, Gradisca, Gorlitz, Montfalcone, Cividale, and as far south as Udine.

"Third, Trieste, Capo d'Istria and Pirano. The last two in Istria to be added to Italy.

"Fourth, the abandonment by Austria of her interests in Albania acknowledging Italian sovereignty over Albania."

WILD APPLAUSE GRENTS
REQUEST FOR WAR AUTHORITY

Paris, May 20, 1915 (12 p. m.).—The Teatro Nuovo in Milan dispatched at 2 o'clock, in which the correspondent says:

"All the galleries of the chamber were crowded at 1 o'clock—nothing before parliament recessed. There were 150 deputies in their seats. Only one incident marked the opening of the session, that was when Gabelli d'Annunzio entered the galleries. All the deputies stood up and shouted: 'Viva d'Annunzio! Viva Italia!' d'Annunzio is known for his very radical stand in favor of war."

"Two or three socialist deputies protested against this ovation to d'Annunzio, but their voices were lost in the cheering.

"Signor Marconi, president of the chamber, took his place at 3 o'clock. All the members of the house and everybody in the galleries stood up to welcome the former follower of Garibaldi.

"Then Premier Salandra followed by all the members of the cabinet entered. It was a solemn moment. Then a delirium of cries broke out: 'Viva Salandra!' were the words, and the cheering lasted for five minutes. Premier Salandra appeared to be much moved by the demonstration.

"After the formalities of the opening, Premier Salandra arose and said: 'Premier, I have the honor to present you as full to meet the eventual expenditures of a national war.'

Prolonged applause followed this announcement.

"The premier then began an exposition of the situation of Italy before the opening of hostilities in Europe. He declared that Italy had submitted to every humiliation from Austria-Hungary for the love of peace. By ultimatum to Serbia, the premier said, Austria had annulled the equilibrium of the Balkans and prejudiced Italian interests there. Notwithstanding this evident violation of the treaty of the triple alliance, Italy endeavored during long months to avoid a conflict, but these efforts were bound to have a limit in time and dignity. This is why the government felt itself forced to present its denunciation of the triple alliance on May 4, said Premier Salandra.

"These declarations were received with great applause which the premier tried to quiet. When he had succeeded, in so doing he said: 'Italy must be united at this moment when her destinies are being decided.'

"These words were greeted with resounding applause, the deputies and spectators rising. When quiet was restored Premier Salandra exclaimed: 'We have confidence in our august chief who is preparing to lead the army toward a glorious future. Let us gather round this well beloved sovereign.'

"It was observed that the socialists took no part in the applause.

Premier Salandra then proposed that a committee of eighteen deputies should examine a bill composed of a

Criticism of Kitchener's Conduct of War Precipitated Crisis In England

ANTON KUEPFERLE-GERMAN SPY A SUICIDE IN ENGLISH PRISON CHOOSING DEATH TO PERJURY

Tragic Finish to Career of Young Man Who Posing as an American Citizen Was Doing Valuable Work for Kaiser's Government in London; Intimates His Rank in the German Army Is High; Hanged Himself from Ventilator.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)
London, May 20, 1915 (12 noon).—Reports have been received here from Rome that the Italian chamber of deputies, by virtually a unanimous vote today granted full powers to the minister of war.

When court opened this morning for the resumption of the trial, the attorney general, Lord Reading, announced the death of the prisoner to the judges.

Chief Warden Cook testified that last night the night patrol officer reported:

"I cannot see the prisoner."

Warden Cook on opening the cell door found the prisoner hanging by the neck from a ventilator in a corner behind the door. He had used a silk scarf to hang himself. Warden Cook produced the slate on which the prisoner had written a message. His communication follows:

"To whom it may concern. My name is Kuepferle and I was born June 11, 1884."

Today's War Summary

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)
London, May 20, 1915 (12 noon).—No one in Italy any longer doubts that war begins today, says a press dispatch from Chiasso, in Switzerland, near the Italian border, to Berlin.

A dispatch from Paris says word has been received from Rome that the Italian chamber today granted full powers to the minister of war.

Revoluted efforts against the Turks on Gallipoli peninsula have been undertaken by the French and British with the object of capturing the important strategic position of Krithia.

The interval of comparative quiet in the western front has not been broken, so far as the official announcement from Paris and Berlin indicate.

This history of diplomatic interchanges begins with a telegram sent by Foreign Minister Sonnino to the Duke of Avarna, Italian ambassador at Vienna on December 5, 1914, instructing him to notify Count von Perchtold, then Austrian Foreign minister, that the Austrian advance in Serbia constituted a fact covered in Article 5 of the triple alliance treaty entitling Italy to compensation.

Count von Herischold replied that his opinion did not agree with this view, but on December 26 intimated that he had begun to change his mind.

On March 15, Austria consented to discuss compensations. Foreign Minister Sonnino laid down the cardinal points of the Italian demands. Baron Burian answered that Austria would not accept. Baron Burian finally agreed to give formal agreement to the following clause:

First, the maintenance of benevolent political and economic neutrality throughout the war; second, Austria to have a free hand in the Balkans; third, the renunciation on the part of Italy of any further compunction; and fourth, the maintenance of the existing Austro-Austrian accord concerning Albania. On April 7, Baron Burian added that in exchange for these plaudits Austria would give to Italy the districts of Roveredo, Riva and Trentino, as well as a few villages.

Signor Sonnino replied he considered these demands contemptible, nevertheless they were permitted to stand. In reply Vienna added a small note in the province of Trent to the Italian compensation.

On April 25 the Duke of Avarna reported that the Austrian government did not believe Italy ever would make war and consequently Vienna regarded a continuance of the discussion as useless.

As a result of this report Signor Sonnino denounced the alliance with Austria-Hungary. He said last Sunday Austria-Hungary, without guns, Italy any notice whatever, had vented to Serbia on July 27 an ultimatum.

LONDON CHEERED BY ADJUSTMENT OF BREAK IN THE GOVERNMENT

News from Eastern Battle Front Also Regarded as Favorable with Part of German Army Checked.

CONFlict PRACTICALLY SUSPENDED IN WEST

More Hopeful Note in England Appears Based on Fact That but One of Russia's 14 Armies Is Licked.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)
London, May 20 (12 noon).—The wave of depression which has been sweeping England for the past few days following the receipt of war news regarded as unfavorable, was checked today by the definite announcement of the decision of the government to form a coalition cabinet, together with better news from the eastern front.

It is believed here that the Russian advance near Shavil, in Courland, where the line of the forces of Emperor Nicholas have been strengthened, will do much to counteract the effect of the Austro-German advance in the vicinity of Przemysl across the river San.

The military writers in the morning newspapers claim that only one out of fourteen Russian armies has been in deadly danger, and that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces in the field, is playing his usual strategic game of drawing the enemy away from his base.

Petrograd maintains that forty Austrian and German army corps have been used during the fighting of the past fortnight against the center of the Russian line along a front measuring 100 miles.

Reporting from Athens set forth that the allies have occupied the Turkish position of Kildi Bahr, on the European side of the straits and opposite Chanak.

"When charges are made against a man if they are true that is sufficient defense. Any one has a right to publish anything about any other man if it is true. The whole law concerning libel is woven around the question of whether the charge made is true or not."

Justice Andrews then explained the points of the libel law in detail. In this connection he said:

"The burden of proof is on the defendant. He must show by a preponderance of truth that the charge made is true. It may justify his charge in whole or in part." In explaining the legal meaning of "punitive damages" the court said punitive damages may be awarded when malice and wanton disregard of the plaintiff's rights is shown. Such damages, he added, are in the nature of a fine to prevent the repetition of the offense rather than compensation to the plaintiff for damages sustained, if any.

"As for the article complained of, I have held it is libelous per se in two regards. It charges a corrupt political alliance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy in regard to the government of the state. Secondly it charges Mr. Barnes has worked through a corrupt alliance between crooked business and crooked politicians. Nothing else in the article is libelous."

"The only question you have in consideration is 'Are the charges true?'

"Consider the first charge. I have said that the word corrupt does not necessarily mean illicit pecuniary gain. It may mean tainted or perverted, or dishonest. It is for you to decide whether the charge is true. Has the defendant proved its truth?"

"Take the election of Mr. Alden, the race track legislation, the administration of Governor Hughes. Mr. Barnes had a right to oppose or favor anything he wished."

"You should consider, however, the testimony in regard to the senatorial election of 1911. This question comes directly to you: Was there an agreement between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy? If there was an agreement it appears on the face of it that it was a wrong combination."

Justice Andrews then reviewed the testimony about the alleged combination and continued:

"Consider now the record charge. There were two classes of evidence offered in that connection. As for the evidence about the printing situation in Albany, you will be false to

SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS MARK CLOSING OF TWO IMPORTANT POLITICAL COURT BATTLES

ROOSEVELT, HONEST COURT MAN OR LIAR, QUESTION NOW UP TO JURY

Barnes' Suit for \$50,000 Damages Against the Colonel Goes to Jurymen With Clean Cut Charge by Court.

IVINS ENDS ARGUMENT WITH BURNING ROAST

Real Jekyl-Hyde Personality of This Nation, He Declares, Is Theodore Roosevelt, Once Our President.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Washington, May 20.—Arguments in the Bissell bank injunction suit against Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams started off in the district supreme court today with a clash between former Senator Bailey, chief of staff for the bank, and Justice McCoy. Mr. Bailey threatened to withdraw from the case and Justice McCoy threatened to refuse to hear the lawyer's argument.

Senator Bailey was arguing for the admissibility of an affidavit disclaiming relations between the bank and Lewis Johnson and Company, bankrupt stock broker. Justice McCoy interrupted to say he had already ruled it would be admitted and that further argument only took time.

"Your honor has taken more time than I intended to take for what I intended to say," replied Mr. Bailey.

"Your remarks are highly improper," returned the justice. "Please understand that distinctly. I do not care for any more discussion. Another remark of that kind and some other counsel will argue this case."

Mr. Bailey tossed his papers to the table and turned away, replied:

"If the court feels that way about it, I will withdraw from this case now."

"Do as you please about that," reported the judge, "but don't make such a remark again."

Several of the bank's lawyers surrounded Senator Bailey and after some conference he said to the court:

"I feel that I owe to my clients a duty higher than I owe to myself. Therefore I will remain and continue the argument."

"I also feel that I owe a duty to your clients," replied Judge McCoy, "and that will lead me to dismiss what you have said from my mind."

Whereupon the argument proceeded.

Mr. Bailey began his argument by contending the comptroller, in fact, did not have power to assess that penalty.

"If he had the power," said the lawyer, "then we cannot get satisfaction here. But if he had no right to impose it, he is wrongfully withholding our property and this court should interfere to protect us."

Mr. Bailey referred to Mr. Untermyer's discussion of the facts yesterday as "inaccurate."

"He did not fairly state a single fact in his argument," said Mr. Bailey. "I believe his misstatements were due only to his misinformation. If I had ever doubted the malice of the defendants, that doubt would have been removed by their answers here and by Mr. Untermyer's speech. If what they say is true, this bank's charter should be revoked and the officers called to answer for their malfeasance."

Mr. Untermyer's reference to a "pipe line" between the treasury and the Bissell bank and the National City Mr. Bailey characterized as "political accusations."

"I never thought political accusations proper to repeat when I was in politics, and I think they should less properly be repeated in a court of law. I might as well say that while they eliminated the 'pipe line' they have established another from the government to Kuhn, Loeb and Company. I do not say it, however. I might as well say that there now is a pipe line to the Commercial National bank in Washington but I will not say it."

The Commercial is headed by a former associate of Comptroller Williams.

GERMAN CHARGE IN MEXICO CITY IS STABBED BY ROBBER

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)

Washington, May 20.—Charge d'Affaires Magnus of the German legation in Mexico City was attacked and stabbed by a robber Tuesday near the legation. He reported the attack to the German embassy here today and said it had no political significance. He was not seriously wounded.

"I can and do entirely sympathize with every sane and sensible movement which tends to abolish conflict and to insure peace, and Secretary Garrison" but I am utterly out of sympathy with the idea that we should neglect or postpone consideration of what is now the existing condition, because of a hope or a belief or even conviction that it may be altered, even radically, altered in the future."

Such a great epochal event as the establishment of an international

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR A NATIONAL DUTY DECLARES GARRISON

Secretary of War Delivers Strong Address at Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration.

DEPRICATES SPIRIT OPPOSING ARMAMENT

Nation, Full Armed and Powerful, and With Character to Withstand Temptation to Misuse Power His Ideal.

(By Evening Herald Leased Wire)
Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 20.—The Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration furnished the forum today a warm debate on armament between Secretary of War Garrison and General Leonard Wood on the one side and Norman Angel of New York on the other. Mr. Angel, who is one of the foremost advocates of disarmament and who recently returned from hospital service in the war zone, declared that the words of the secretary of war and the former chief of staff of the army urging the United States to make greater or military preparations were "precisely the speeches he had heard so many times in Germany."

General Wood spoke after the secretary of war had finished a speech for more adequate armament.

"We soldiers and sailors," said General Wood, "are merely your trained servants. You create wars; we try to terminate them. Nine out of ten wars are based on trade. The trouble with most conferences of this kind is that they do not look conditions in the face. We must not delude ourselves that our geographical position has made us safe."

"Improved methods of transportation, he asserted, have increased danger of invasion. "This is one of the great causes of armament—and this and the greater efficiency of implements of war. When we have ceased to fight for our honest convictions we shall cease to be worthy to exist as a nation."

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